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A Slave Seeks Freedom

An application for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring about the release from a convent of a young woman who wanted to be a nun and then, it is alleged, changed her mind will be heard before Supreme Court Justice Giesbrecht today.

The proceeding was brought by Mrs. Maria Buccellato of 328 West Eleventh street, a widow, in behalf of her daughter, Angelina, 20 years old.

The petition states that the young woman is detained at the Sacred Heart Convent at Fort Washington avenue and 190th street by the Mother Superior. It is alleged that the authorities at the convent are falsely representing that Miss Buccellato intends to take the vows as a missionary sister of the Sacred Heart.

Mrs. Buccellato says that her daughter has pleaded to be taken home.—New York Times, Nov. 26, 1915.

No comment is necessary except to say that chances are against the victim of Rome's convent system. Without inspection of these prisons the public is forced to depend upon the word of priests and other wily representatives of the Catholic church for information concerning the life and conditions of the inmates. SECRET! GREED! HYPOCRISY! TREACHERY! All these and more are massed against the innocent victim who listens and yields to the soft insinuating cunning of the priest who bends the young mind until it accepts the treacherous cunning of fiends as divine wisdom.

Once within the walls of a nunnery the world is shut out—and by the world we mean the things that humankind sees and knows—friends, relatives, kindness, work, love and happiness. Though persuaded that a cloistered convent is the abode of saints, that a missionary or other calling is her destiny, it is human to err—and yet there can be no release, no matter what the aversion, the justification or insatiable desire of the victim may be.

THOSE WITHIN ROME'S PRISON WALLS BELONG TO ROME, BODY AND SOUL, AND LITTLE HOPE OF RELEASE FROM A GALLING GRIND OF OPPRESSION AND CONFINEMENT IS LEFT.

This girl has a friend in her mother who will use her last effort to save her daughter from a life of hell. FOR IT IS HELL TO BE BOUND TO THAT WHICH IS REPULSIVE AND KEPT IN CONFINEMENT WHEN THE WHOLE BEING YEARS FOR FREEDOM.

And the sisters and priests stand between the slaves and friends and tell them that the victim "WISHES TO REMAIN." All the machinery is there to help them hold the victim of their greed in bondage.

WITH AN ENFORCED INSPECTION LAW THIS COULD NOT BE.

Angelina Buccellato may be but one of hundreds who are held against their will, but if she were the only one in that plight THEN INSPECTION IS JUSTIFIED. Let those remain who wish to, but open the doors for the others.

Some Tax Exemptions

From the Deadwood (S. D.) Daily Telegram, November 10, 1915, we take the following:

"Attorney H. P. Atwater of Sturgis appeared before the council and asked that the city cancel the taxes against St. Joseph's Hospital, on the ground that it is a religious and charitable institution, and therefore exempt from taxation. The matter was referred to the city attorney for opinion."

We are informed by letter that the above named hospital IS NOT A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, and that the mayor before the present one made Rome come across with the taxes. Evidently there has been a change in administration which gave the papes a chance to pull over their graft again.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, November 19, 1915, we take this:

"Acting on advice from City Solicitor Otto Wolff, the Newport City Commissioners yesterday passed a resolution exempting the property of the Academy of Notre Dame, in East Fifth street, from taxation, and ordered Assessor Hazelwood to remove this property from the city's tax duplicate."

According to the Official Catholic Directory, 1915, this institution is connected with the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur and is otherwise designated as "Young Ladies' Literary Institute." In the convent are 88 sisters and in the school are 176 pupils—just two pupils for each sister. But the sisters also teach in five parochial schools so the proportionate number of students and sisters is increased somewhat.

There are twenty-three institutions in Cincinnati in charge of orders of women, Roman Catholic nuns, and in those institutions there are more than 700 nuns. None of

those places are open at all times for inspection, and it may be a safe guess that some of them HAVE NEVER BEEN INSPECTED. The people of Cincinnati DO NOT KNOW WHO IS IN THOSE PLACES NOR HOW THEY LIVE. Yet they grant exemption from taxation to these walled, locked and barred institutions.

In those twenty-three institutions there are more than 3,000 inmates, patients, pupils, slaves. All under the thumb of Rome in Rome's own private houses and away from public supervision and protection. DOES CINCINNATI REALIZE THAT ROME IS BINDING HER CHILDREN IN IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION? That she is making slaves of hundreds? Better open the doors and tax every building Rome owns than to let one child lose its life for lack of inspection laws.

Cudahy, Catholicism, Schools

Patrick Cudahy, who has retired from the active management of his packing plant, has signalled the occasion by contributing \$25,000 to the Milwaukee foundation. It is the experience of persons of wealth that once they loose their purse strings for philanthropic or benevolent purposes they are besieged by an army of mendicants and beggars and solicitors for charities. Such has been Mr. Cudahy's experience, and in an interview in The Sentinel he sets forth his views on charity, which, he thinks, excepting to the dependent, is an insult.

A member of the Catholic church, Mr. Cudahy, we should judge, has been set upon by the Jesuits and the hierarchy to devote his wealth to their educational institutions, but if we are to read between the lines of Mr. Cudahy's interview, he has little sympathy with their efforts to segregate the Catholic youth and rear it in an undemocratic atmosphere of clerical authority. He says:

"I think that private schools, whether sectarian or otherwise, should be placed in the supply and demand class, and those who build them, or encourage them, should see to it that the supply is no greater than the demand. If there are a few who think their children are of finer clay than what those are who patronize the public schools, and wish to have a select or private school for their children, then they should be willing to go down in their pockets and pay sufficient tuition fee to support it, without asking their neighbors for assistance. I think that our public educational institutions, from the kindergarten to the university, should be the best that money could buy, and should be patronized by all who wish their children to become good, loyal American citizens."

Mr. Cudahy, we suspect, has been a greater success in life than he has been credited with being by those citizens who have measured his success by the wealth that he has amassed. There is no ring in his nose.—Milwaukee Leader, Nov. 21, 1915.

After all has been said for and against the public school, there is no room for argument other than that set forth in the above. Mr. Cudahy has stated the position every American should take on the school question, and the fact that he is a Catholic does not detract from nor add to the strength, accuracy or justice of his position. THE MENACE has maintained and always will contend that the public school is the safest and best institution in which to train children for American citizenship and any person or power opposing that system of training is a menace to American principles and ideals.

If Cudahy is a Catholic he is also an American in sentiment—his religion has not hurt him. THE MENACE has no quarrel with Roman Catholic religion, insofar as it is a religion, but it does object to Romish interference with the religion and rights of non-Catholics in matters of education, legislation and administration.

There can be no objections to Catholic schools, separate and distinct from public schools, IF CATHOLICS WILL BUILD AND MAINTAIN THEM WITH THEIR OWN MONEY. Let them educate their children in their own schools, even as other churches do, BUT LET THERE BE NO PUBLIC MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THEM. This nation has provided schools which are open to all. The people are taxed to maintain them, Protestant and Catholic alike—let that be understood by Rome; NOW AND FOR ALL TIME.

Cudahy has shown his American patriotism educationally, at least. Forty-one priests are trying to relieve the appalling conditions of Catholic deaf mutes, and are teaching them to say their beads and make confession in the sign language. There is nothing like having a great many strings to one's bow. A tight-wad Catholic might be stirred by an appeal for funds for deaf mutes when he would be unmoved by the old, old clamor for help for the poor deaf poverty-stricken poor, for the conversion of Eskimo or Hottentot, for an auto for the priest, for the shoring up of a moldy Italian cathedral, etc.

WATSON JURY FAILS TO AGREE

Vote Stands Ten to Two for Acquittal in Case of Georgia Victim of Rome's Vengeance—Impossibility of Conviction Early Conceded by Pape Persecutors, Who Make Deadlock Their Aim—Intense Interest Marks Trial as Fearless Patriot Puts Up Gallant Fight for His Freedom

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 2.—In the Watson case, the jury having failed to agree, the court declared a mistrial at 11 o'clock last night. The jury stood ten to two for acquittal.

BY MARTIN BROWN

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 29.—The Watson case went to the jury late this afternoon, with every prospect of a disagreement. Both sides freely predict that no verdict will be reached. A disagreement is the best the prosecution can hope for, and obviously is what from the first it has been striving for. The defense, realizing this, and knowing the tactics to be expected on part of the papes when hopeless of a conviction, is not sanguine of a termination of the case with this trial, but sees rather a continued harassment through the courts.

The feature of today's proceedings, in the nature of a mild sensation, was the reputation by the government of its chief witness and an attempt to discredit his testimony. The district attorney made a strong effort to have placed on the stand two 19-year old boys, who, he said, could read the Latin passages which Prof. R. L. Pulliam had declared to be ordinarily unintelligible. To this, Watson vigorously objected.

"These young men evidently have heard the Latin translated," he said. "They have not seen this Latin before," declared Mr. Donelson. It was remarked, however, that he did not affirm that the precocious youths had not been carefully coached with an expert translation. Judge Lambdin refused to permit the boys to testify, ruling that it would be unfair to the defendant.

Watson on the Stand

Watson went on the witness stand at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and was examined by J. Gordon Jones, of counsel for the defense, in an effort to establish an animus for the prosecution. The district attorney fought bitterly to prevent testimony concerning the source of the Latin quotations upon which the indictment is based, but after much argument the court permitted it.

"The Latin I used was from Dens' 'Moral Theology', which is a standard Roman Catholic book, and this no Catholic will deny," said Watson.

With the conclusion of Watson's testimony and the closing arguments, the case was given into the hands of the jury.

Now that this futile trial is approaching its end, it remains only for the jury to report its inability to reach a verdict, it is interesting to consider the character of the case and some of the several significant phases of the procedure.

The matter on which Watson was indicted has three times been presented to the grand jury. The first time an indictment was returned. Judge Emory Speer disqualified himself for hearing the case because of his Catholic family connections, and it was passed on to Judge Rufus F. Foster of New Orleans. Foster, who is a learned, wise and just judge, promptly quashed the indictment, holding that the law covering the case WAS NOT INTENDED TO APPLY TO REPUTABLE NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES.

The matter was presented to the next grand jury, which REFUSED TO FIND A TRUE BILL.

But the papes were determined in their persecution of Watson, and for the third time the matter was presented to a grand jury, when an indictment was returned.

Character of the Court

The court officers connected with this case should not be too severely criticized. They are not at all bad fellows, and because of their unenviable position deserve sympathy rather than censure.

Judge Lambdin, who is an appointee of the present administration, is a Protestant, and probably has not been influenced, except indirectly, by Catholic pressure. Personally, he is a fine fellow. But he is a raw recruit on the bench, and is easily rattled. He certainly

makes some wild decisions. The fact is, he has been badly scared throughout the trial—court fright, I should say.

District Attorney Donelson is an inexperienced young man who is rather to be pitied. The job was wished upon him. The boy didn't seek the place, but was appointed simply because somebody had to be found to fill it. Those who were seeking the position decided they didn't want it when they learned that, in order to land, they must promise to convict Tom Watson. Donelson didn't promise this, but he has done his best in that direction in order to make good officially. He is a Presbyterian, his personal standing is good, and he is a friend of Watson. He simply inherited the Watson indictment from his predecessor, and it is probable he doesn't like his legacy.

There has been no attempt and no desire on the part of Watson's friends to intimidate the court, nor to exercise any extraneous influence on the proceedings. They have not crowded the court room to the exclusion of other spectators. None of them has gone armed, in court or out. There has at no time been any hint of disorder. The government has been given a fair deal all around, with everything in its favor—yet it will fail to win.

As for Tom Watson, as a result of this trial he looms larger than ever. He is the greatest figure in the South to-day—one of the greatest in the country—one of the greatest in history.

Incidents of the Opening

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 26.—With the court room crowded to capacity with a thousand farmers standing in squads about the Federal building; with several hundred persons surging, like a stormy surf on a granite cliff, against the massive iron grating which bars the mob from the main corridor leading to the judicial chamber, the case of the United States vs. Thomas E. Watson, who is charged by the papes with sending obscene matter through the mails, was called for trial in this city at 10 o'clock this morning.

The attendant scenes of the occasion were as memorable as its results are destined to be historic. So great was the congestion of humanity, vainly seeking entrance as spectators, that lawyers, witnesses, newspaper men, special friends of the defendant, and others whose presence at the trial was necessary, had to be smuggled into the court room through the postoffice quarters by means of a rear door.

Judge Lambdin of Savannah is presiding at this trial. The prosecutor is U. S. District Attorney Earl M. Donelson, aided by his two official assistants, Wallace Miller and Charles Russell. The persecutor is the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Uncle Tom is conducting his own defense, but associated with him as counsel are four very capable attorneys, the Hon. William H. Fleming of Augusta, J. Gordon Jones of Cordele, Maj. C. E. McGregor of Warrenton, and Mr. Clark of Savannah.

Demurrer is Offered

Immediately after court opened, both sides having announced themselves ready to proceed, the defendant entered his demurrer to the indictment, with motion to quash, which he argued at considerable length. This was a mere legal formality, however, as it was a foregone conclusion that the court would not dismiss the case. The grounds for demur comprised four specifications: (1) Misjoinder, (2) Imperfect Description, (3) Publication in Latin no Legal Publication, (4) Indictment on Extracts.

In his argument the defendant concerned himself chiefly with the legal technicalities involved in the indictment, although a point of some general interest was touched in the contention that while matter in a living foreign language might be obscene, nothing printed in a dead language could be so. He further insisted that, there being in any community only a relatively few persons able to translate a Latin quotation, its publication there-

fore could not possibly have the effect of degrading the public morals. Mr. Watson was followed by Mr. Fleming, who argued along similar lines.

Then District Attorney Donelson undertook to answer the arguments of the defense. His effort was purely perfunctory, not being necessary except as a conventional form of court procedure. He took the position that Latin is a language extensively intelligible. From his remarks one might readily have gathered the idea that Latin is almost as popularly read as is the English language—in fact, that the mass of Americans are accomplished Latin scholars and habitually read that language by preference. For the rest, he confined himself largely to statutory citations.

Court Overrules Motion

The court patiently listened to the arguments as a part of his job, and when they were concluded he promptly overruled the demurrer.

Attorney Fleming, for the defense, immediately demanded a bill of particulars, whereupon Judge Lambdin instructed that the district attorney file with the court clerk the matter complained of in the indictment, that the defendant might have access to same.

Then the selection of the jury was begun. Here was found the first indication that the cards were stacked against Uncle Tom. The clerk of the court, handed the defendant's attorneys the jury list arranged in reverse order, evidently with the intention of confusing the defense and thereby enabling a few selected papes to qualify for jury service. But your Uncle Thomas is as foolish as a whole den of foxes. Alert for Romish skullduggery, he saw the snare at once, and howled. And, permit me to remark, Uncle Tom is some howler. To restore quietude to the agitated atmosphere, the list was readjusted in its proper order, and proceedings were resumed.

Contrary to expectations, the work of selecting a jury was expedite. The panel was completed within three hours. The original venire of thirty-six was exhausted, however, when the eleventh juror was sent to the box, and it was necessary for the marshal to summon additional takersmen in order to supply the twelfth member of the jury.

Bold Opposition Shown

The open character of the opposition to Watson was shown when he was compelled to peremptorily challenge a venireman whom the court had permitted to qualify after the talesman had admitted that he was "biased against Watson and unable to give him a fair trial." Apparently, that was just the kind of jurymen somebody was looking for. Despite this attitude, however, when the jury box had been filled one of its possible ten peremptory challenges remained to the defense, while the government had exhausted the six strikes allowed it.

The district attorney presented the names of five witnesses for the government. Watson had summoned no witnesses, and announced that he would not do so unless there should be unexpected developments in the trial.

District Attorney Donelson opened for the government with a statement to the jury outlining what the prosecution would attempt to prove. He began by declaring that the prosecution was impartial, which was rather in the nature of news—and unverified news, at that. Then, possibly with the humane purpose of providing a bit of cheer for Uncle Tom, the district attorney stated that the penalty for the offense charged "is NOT MORE than five thousand dollars fine and NOT MORE than five years in the penitentiary, either or both in the discretion of the court." How nice! No person reasonably could complain of such trifles, even if they are slightly annoying.

Motive Not Considered

"It makes no difference what motives prompted the defendant to disseminate these articles through the mail," declared the district at-

torney; "his motives may have been lofty, but if the matter is obscene, he is guilty, nevertheless."

Which will cause many thoughtful persons to reflect on the generic difference between law and justice.

If the worthy district attorney expounded sound jurisprudence in the foregoing, if the matter of mail-ability has no relation to motive, or purpose, then I submit that the Catholic publishers who continually mail the book from which Watson reprinted the passages which caused his indictment are on the same legal footing as is Watson. It does seem that it requires a galvanized gill on the part of Catholics to cause the arrest of Watson for printing and mailing matter originally printed and mailed by themselves, and which they continue to print and mail. Can you beat it?

Concerning the character of the matter complained of in the indictment, Mr. Donelson said it was so salacious that it could not be spread upon the minutes of the court. It should be remembered in this connection that said matter was taken from a Romish theological work upon which is based the confessional ritual in use to-day—the questions which putrescent priests ask all the wives and daughters of Catholics. What do you think of that, you Catholic laymen! Doesn't it make you feel good?

Too Foul for Records

"Some of the extracts are so nasty and so filthy that the human mind can hardly conceive that such a thing could ever be thought of by a human being," continued the district attorney in his illuminating description of the questions which the fathers of the faith use in befouling womanhood.

Maybe that'll hold Rome for a while! And Catholic men should need somebody to hold them to prevent their beating the heads off these crupulous beasts who make the confessional into a moral cesspool for the defilement of all women who enter.

Watson followed the district attorney with a statement of the lines of defense, and among other things said: "This defendant will show you that the same Latin passages are copyrighted by the same government that is now prosecuting the defendant, and that it goes through the mails every year. Will also show you that the prosecution was not instigated by the postoffice department, but that it was done over the protest of Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock."

Would Ignore Character

The first witness called was Capt. John M. Barnes, former postmaster at Thomson, Watson's home town. During the cross-examination of this witness by Watson, in which the defendant sought to establish his own good character through testimony as to the character of the books written by him, Assistant District Attorney Miller made the point that Watson had not been indicted for anything he had written.

"He is seeking," said Mr. Miller, "to show that his works of literature are of a high order, which is readily conceded; but that is not the question at issue. The question is the mailing of obscene matter. The fact that the defendant has written these elevating books is no legal indication of his good character."

In other words, a man may be actually moral, but not legally so. Also, this is a confession that it is not Watson, but Rome, who is obscene. It is conceded that Watson writes only pure and elevating literature, while the writings of Rome are rotten. And when Watson mails the literature of Rome he becomes a criminal, while Rome may mail it with impunity.

With the progress of proceedings it becomes more and more evident that it is not Watson, but Rome, who is on trial—at least at the bar of public opinion. This case is proving the deadliest boomerang the hierarchy ever hurled.

Court adjourned at 6:30 o'clock this evening, with Captain Barnes still on the stand.

Papes Are Plentiful

By the way, Augusta is a pape town for fair. Tom Loyless, of the Chronicle, dictates its policies, and virtually all the city and county officials are Roman Catholics. Ditto, the police force. Knights of Columbus are as plentiful here as are mites in a neglected chicken roost; but they dread Uncle Tom's boys from "the forks of the creek," and discreetly lose themselves in the shuffle about the Federal building.

Tom goes to and from Augusta in an automobile, spending the nights at home with his family.

Hans Schmidt Must Die

Death waits at the electric chair to claim Priest Hans Schmidt, the lecherous brute who killed his sweetheart, Anna Aumuller, and hacked her body to pieces. The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., having upheld the verdict of the lower court unanimously Schmidt's last hope is gone, with one exception—executive clemency. It is hardly probable that any further interference will be made with the course of justice. The insanity dodge failed and every other possible avenue of escape was tried without success. Shams, subterfuges, confessions and repudiations did not avail and there is nothing left for Priest Schmidt but to take his medicine.

Perhaps the execution of Schmidt may serve as a warning to other priests who are prone to use their peculiar position to promote certain iniquitous enterprises. At any rate, Hans Schmidt is not so much to blame as is the diabolical system of secrecy and arrogance which Rome is foisting upon America as a religion and a church. The cloistered convents, which are not closed to priests; the confessional, which gives opportunity to probe into the most inner recesses of innocent minds and plant the seed of dangerous knowledge which may drag down to ruin; the command of obedience which makes the communicant the slave of the church and so open to the advances of lecherous priests; the HORRIBLE HYPOCRISY WHICH MASKS RUIN IN RELIGION—these, and centuries of schooling in superstition and treachery, are the things that have made the priesthood a menace to life, virtue and education. Some of the noted characters, noted for their profligacy, are priest Denes of Belt, Mont., who is now serving a twenty-year sentence in the penitentiary for a serious crime; Priest Mullen of Chicago who killed the aged station agent at Hillside, Ill., while on a drunken spree and who made the insanity dodge work nicely; Priest Petrarca of Massachusetts whose horrible history has been given in these columns and Priest Rivera of New York who fled from justice and is still a priest. Hans Schmidt may be a warning to other priests—to not get caught.

The miraculous shrine at Lourdes, France, is taking a bad bent so indeed are all the powerful shrines of Europe. The city of Lourdes is now occupied by military hospitals and instead of depending upon the holy shrine to extract chrapnel, bullets, bone splinters, steel blades, etc., or to set broken bones and sew up torn organs, all the most modern medical and surgical appliances are being used. It would be just the time for miraculous shrines to make good, but somehow they haven't come up to their opportunities!

Thomson is thirty miles west of Augusta, and at three-mile intervals along the route is stationed a determined Georgia farmer who knows Tom as far as he can see him and who can shoot out a squirrel's eye every crack at fifty yards.

"Not a hair on Tom's head shall be harmed"—his friends will see to that—"and HE WILL BE ACQUITTED AT THE END OF THIS FIGHT."

Tom Watson's friends are friends of THE MENACE, and many of them have expressed their intention of attending the trial of THE MENACE editors at Joplin in January.

Interest is Intensified

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 27.—With the opening of the second day's proceedings in the Tom Watson case, interest in the trial had acquired a razor-edge keenness. So acute was the attention that many spectators remained in court during the noon recess, preferring to forego luncheon rather than relinquish their seats. When the hearing was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, Capt. John M. Barnes, who was under cross-examination at adjournment last evening, returned to the stand. There was a renewal of the wrangle over the admissibility of testimony concerning the moral character of Watson's writings, as tending to establish his good personal character, which extended through the entire forenoon. The defense gained this point, and the witness' testimony was highly favorable.

The hardest fight of the day was made by Watson to prevent the introduction as evidence an English translation of the Latin quotations which caused his indictment. In contending that such translation was not competent evidence, both Watson and Attorney Fleming pointed out that it was not the matter which had been mailed.

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